

AFRICAN AMERICAN MUSEUM

• Mr. REID. Mr. President, I wanted to amplify the remarks I made a few weeks ago when we approved a bill to create a museum of African American History as part of the Smithsonian Institution, on or near the National Mall.

As I said at the time, the passage of this measure is an enormous tribute to the work of Congressman JOHN LEWIS.

Mr. LEWIS came to Congress as a representative from Atlanta in 1987. The next year he began his fight to create a museum that would tell the story of the African people in the United States of America.

It is a complex story, and a compelling one.

Of course there is the horror of slavery—one of the greatest stains on our Nation's soul. That story must be told—we cannot flinch from the truth, no matter how painful it might be.

But we must not allow it to blind us to the rest of the story . . . to the enormous contributions that people of African descent have made in the United States.

This very Capitol in which we now stand, a magnificent building that is a symbol of freedom around the world, was built with the labor of slaves.

African Americans fought to keep our Nation free . . . even when their own freedom was not fully realized.

And the ideas and talent of African Americans have enriched all of our lives.

From the Nobel laureate Toni Morrison to our great composer Duke Ellington, from the inventor and city planner Benjamin Banneker to the brilliant jurist Thurgood Marshall, from Jesse Owens to Jackie Robinson, our Nation has been inspired and enlightened by our African American citizens.

I regret that black people in this country have had to struggle so hard to win equality and be treated the same as everybody else. I wish that struggle had not been necessary.

Yet, that struggle has had an enormous impact on our Nation. The words and actions of men like Martin Luther King Jr. and JOHN LEWIS have uplifted us all.

Forty years ago, I lived in Washington and attended school here. I will never forget the great March on Washington of August 28, 1963.

Coming from Nevada, I was stunned by the sight of thousands of buses streaming into the city and the hundreds of thousands of people who marched peacefully for their cause. That event touched me in a profound way.

We all remember Martin Luther King's "I Have A Dream" speech from that day. It is rightly regarded as one of the greatest speeches of the 20th Century.

But JOHN LEWIS also spoke at the March on Washington—the only speaker from that great event who is still alive today.

And I will never forget what he said—that African Americans must free

themselves not only from political slavery, but also from economic slavery.

In the years since then, we have made tremendous progress. The legal rights of African Americans have been secured. But until economic equality and justice are achieved, the fight will not be won.

JOHN LEWIS has never stopped fighting for freedom and justice. That's why he recognizes the importance of a museum that will tell the story of the African American experience.

This museum was first proposed in 1915 by African Americans who had fought in the Civil War.

When Mr. LEWIS arrived in Congress, he adopted the cause as his own.

Each year since 1988, he has fought to create this museum. This year is the first time his bill has passed both the House and the Senate.

The bill has now gone to President Bush, and I hope he will sign it as soon as possible so we can begin the next phase of the journey—raising private contributions to match the Federal funds for the Museum of African American History.

I salute JOHN LEWIS for his good work. Not just the creation of this important museum, but the work of his entire life—the struggle for freedom, equality and justice.●

RECOGNIZING THE BRIDGEWATER JUNIOR LEAGUE ALL-STARS

• Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I am very pleased today to recognize the Bridgewater Junior League All-Stars for their third place finish in the Junior League World Series this summer.

Throughout their incredible run, the Bridgewater Junior Leaguers were a source of great pride for their local community. The team of talented 13- and 14-year-olds cruised through the early rounds of the tournament, eventually making it all the way to the finals of the Junior League World Series. This team of winners should be applauded for their exciting play throughout the tournament. The 12 outstanding players on this young team have truly promising futures in front of them.

Congratulations to the Bridgewater All-Stars: Alex Arey, Andrew Armstrong, Daniel Bowman, Alex Crank, Brandon Craun, Kyle Craun, Sam Groseclose, Luke Long, Carl McIntyre, Tyler Milstead, Joshua Tutwiler and Josh Wright, their manager, Don Tutwiler, and coaches Sherrill Wright and Bill Groseclose. They have made Bridgewater and the Commonwealth of Virginia proud of their accomplishments.●

(At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

TRIBUTE TO SGM PHILIP R. ALBERT

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to SGM Philip R.

Albert, U.S. Army, of Plymouth, CT. A 23-year Army veteran, he had served in Operation Desert Storm and already had a tour in Afghanistan. Sergeant Major Albert was considered an adventurer with a good sense of humor, dedicated to the Army, and devoted to his friends and family.

Joining the Army as a teenager, Sergeant Major Albert was an example of the powerful American spirit which permeates this Nation's history. A member of the 2nd Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, Sergeant Major Albert was killed in a helicopter crash during a combat operation on November 23 in Afghanistan. Five others died with him and eight others were injured.

Sergeant Major Albert who loved the military, served as a messenger of high justice and idealism in the best tradition of American principles and patriotism. I am both proud and grateful that we have the kind of fighting force exemplified by Sergeant Major Albert serving in the Persian Gulf.

Our Nation extends its heartfelt condolences to his mother, brothers, and sisters. We extend our appreciation for sharing this outstanding soldier with us, and we offer our prayers and support. You may be justifiably proud of his contributions which extend above and beyond the normal call of duty.●

OREGON VETERAN HERO

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, today I rise to honor an Oregon veteran who has gone above and beyond the call of duty in service to her country and to her State. Blanche Osborn Bross was born on July 21, 1916, and has lived in Oregon since the age of 8.

In 1943, Blanche heeded the call to duty by joining the Women's Air Force Service Pilots, WASP, an experimental program developed to compensate for the lack of men available for pilot training; when American men were critically needed for combat duty during World War II, important piloting jobs across the country were left vacant. WASPs like Blanche spent countless hours training to assume piloting jobs, deliver planes from factories to their domestic bases, tow targets for gunnery practice, and train cadet pilots.

More than 25,000 women applied for the prestigious WASP program, and while 1,830 were chosen for training, a select 1,074 women graduated from the rigorous program. After graduating, Blanche became one of 17 women sent to Columbus, OH, to learn to fly four-engine aircraft. In Ohio, Blanche became a pilot of the legendary B-17 "Flying Fortress," ferrying the enormous aircraft between bases. Fortunately, at 5 feet, 8 inches tall, Blanche was just tall enough to reach the rudder pedals.

After her first assignment in Ohio, Blanche was sent to Fort Myers, FL, to assist in gunnery training. As a pilot, she took gunners up in the air where